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ABSTRACT

These fact sheets provide general and statistical information on the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD) and its campuses. Included in the series are fact sheets covering: (1) LACCD Office Divisions; (2) general information on the location, size, enrollment, budget, history, and board of trustees of the district; (3) historical overviews of each campus (i.e., East Los Angeles College, Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles Harbor College, Los Angeles Mission College, Los Angeles Pierce College, Los Angeles Southwest College, Los Angeles Trade-Technical College, Los Angeles Valley College, and West Los Angeles College); (4) brief descriptions of several special programs, including the Office of Occupational and Technical Education; a pilot program for recruitment, retention, and transfer; instructional improvement projects; instructional television programming; and the Project for Adult College Education; (5) enrollment trends in summer, fall, and spring terms and among day and evening students for 1972 to 1986; (6) a profile of LACCD students based on 1982 data covering reasons for attending college, areas of program interest, and personal characteristics; and (7) the 1986-87 final budget. (EJV)

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Los Angeles Community
College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Selected Los Angeles Community College District Fact Sheets, 1982-1986

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FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
District Office Divisions

Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is the governing body of the District. It sets the policies by which the District operates. It decides on budget allocations, building programs, salary changes, fringe benefits, and a host of other administrative rules and regulations.

Chancellor's Offices

The Office of the Chancellor contains several units. These include the General Counsel which is responsible for the legal affairs of the District; Affirmative Action, in charge of supervising the District's affirmative action program; and Communications Services, which handles all public information requests and policies.

Educational Services

The Educational Services Division includes such functions as instructional services, educational planning and resource development, occupational and technical education, and student services.

Business Services

The Business Services Division encompasses the areas of fiscal and budget services, college safety and police services, contracts, purchasing, facilities planning, data processing, and financial aid management.

Personnel Services

The Personnel Services Division is in charge of employee relations and personnel recruitment, selection and processing. It is responsible for testing potential employees, reviewing and processing disciplinary matters involving employees and other personnel related matters. It also houses the Center for Professional Development.

Personnel Commission

The Personnel Commission is the body that develops the various personnel categories and salary rates for classified employees.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
General Information

Chancellor: Dr. Leslie Koltai

Location: 617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 628-7788

Size: Nine colleges - 882 square miles

Enrollment: 87,489 (Spring, 1986)

Budget: $242,447,090 (1986-87)

Board of Trustees:
Wallace Albertson, President
Arthur Bronson, Vice President
Lindsay Conner
Harold W. Garvin
Marguerite Archie Hudson
Leticia Quezada
Monroe F. Richman, M.D.
Linda J. Escajeda, Student Trustee

History: The nine Los Angeles Community Colleges make up the largest two-year college district in the world—the result of a movement which had its beginnings in the California State Legislature in 1907. That was the year the Caminetti Bill, which permitted high schools to offer post graduate courses, was passed. Subsequently, the Ballard Act of 1917 included provisions for state aid and early establishing regulations, and the Deering Act of 1929 assured financial support for the junior colleges of the state.

In 1929, when Los Angeles City College held its first classes, there were 35 junior colleges of one kind or another operating in California. During the 20's and 30's, enrollment in the junior colleges doubled, as the importance of a "local" college increased nationwide.

In March, 1931, a special election was held to create a separate Los Angeles Junior College District which would have taxing power of its own and would serve a larger area than the city. The vote was affirmative, and the Board of Education and the Superintendent of the Los Angeles Schools assumed administrative control.

The post-war years were a time of dramatic expansion. In 1959, the Legislature mandated the development of a Master Plan and a study of the state's junior colleges; this moved the two-year colleges away from the secondary system and into higher education.

In 1967, Governor Ronald Reagan authorized establishment of a Board of Governors for the California Community Colleges and changed the official designation of the institutions from "junior" to "community."

Also in 1967, State Senator George Danielson sponsored SB 128 which provided for a separate community college Board of Trustees and administration. This legislation was passed and the date for implementation was July 1, 1968. The Los Angeles Board of Education followed the mandates of the legislation by first passing a resolution directing the separation and then forming nine task forces to work out the details of the new organization. The May 27, 1969, election ballot contained 133 names of persons running for the seven positions as trustees of the new District. The victors were sworn into office on July 1, 1969. The first superintendent of the new District was the Los Angeles Unified District's T. Stanley Warburton, who served from July, 1969 to February, 1970. On February 24, 1970, Dr. Donald Click was elected Deputy Superintendent and became superintendent shortly thereafter. In December of 1972, Dr. Leslie Koltai was named Chancellor of the District.

Enrollment increases have been phenomenal. Since 1959, there has been a 180 percent increase in California's community colleges and over 30 percent since 1968. In 1973, there was an estimated 850,000 students in California community colleges, and this enrollment has now exceeded the one million mark.

Today the Los Angeles Community College District is many things: a gigantic educational system, a master planner and builder, a bill payer and budgeter, the administrative core of a complex college network, and the direct link with the electorate through a publicly elected Board of Trustees.

As the District enters its second decade of operations as an independent entity, it can take pride in the fact that it now serves nearly 90,000 students, employs nearly 7,000 persons, and covers a service area of more than 800 square miles. This represents dramatic growth over the last 46 years.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
East Los Angeles College

President: Arthur Avila

Location:
1301 Brooklyn Avenue
Monterey Park, California 91754
(213) 265-8650

Founded: 1945

Size: 82 Acres

History: East Los Angeles Junior College was chartered by the Los Angeles City Board of Education on June 7,1945, and it opened its doors the following September in a wing of Garfield High School. The first director, Dr. Rosco Ingalls, and his faculty of 19 served 117 charter students, most of whom were veterans. Curricula in those early days were centered around six major fields: agriculture; business; health; civics and welfare; homemaking and fine arts; industry; and cultural heritage.

The college soon outgrew its quarters in Garfield High, and a successful bond election in June, 1947, enabled the District to purchase 82 acres on Brooklyn Avenue, land that was then being used for grazing cattle and growing barley. In January, 1949, 1,717 students and the faculty moved to the new campus which consisted of several wooden bungalow classrooms from the old Santa Ana Army Base. In 1948, the school considered changing its name to Angeles Bella Vista College, Ramona Hills College, or Hillview College, however, no change was officially made until 1959, when the "Junior" was dropped.

An evening division began in 1947, with more than 20 classes; and by 1954, the college was conducting classes in 25 off-campus branch locations, with a civic center enrollment that year of 1,927.

Enrollments increased steadily, permanent buildings went up, and the ELAC campus took form. In 1951, the 22,000 seat stadium and the 2,100 seat auditorium were completed at a total cost of $3 million. Construction continued on classrooms and administrative quarters, a permanent library, a planetarium, gyms, a theatre, a swimming pool complex and an art gallery.

A strong community awareness has always been a key characteristic of the founding and development of this college and in 1953 the Greater East Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution officially designating ELAC as "our community college."

In 1965, the service population for ELAC had swelled to 960,000 with a dramatic increase in those with Spanish surnames. The enrollment for fall, 1963, was over 9,000. From 1965 to 1970, the amount of financial aid to East Los Angeles students multiplied tenfold. With increased funds, the college expanded its outreach to the disadvantaged and to veterans. On July 1, 1969 ELAC was honored as the site for a special ceremony in which the first LACCD Board of Trustees was sworn into office.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles City College

President: Dr. Louis Hilleary

Location:
855 North Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90029
(213) 669-4000

Founded: 1929

Size: 40 Acres

History: The time was September 12, 1929. It was the brink of the great depression. If the stock market crash of that fall had occurred six weeks earlier, the Los Angeles Board of Education might not have launched this or any other college for many years to come. As it was, young people out of work and down on their luck went to college because there wasn't anything else to do. They went in unprecedented numbers, and Los Angeles City College soon became, and has long remained, an academic giant.

The place was a ready-made campus which UCLA, who had just moved to Westwood, left to LACC. It was a location which the silver screen of the nearby motion picture industry made the very image of what a college was supposed to look like—red brick buildings covered with ivy. More important, the place was the heart of a city where oil derricks and broadcasting studios and aircraft plants sprang up among orange groves, where an enterprising citizenry brought in water, carved out a harbor, exploited the internal combustion engine, and helped put man on the moon. It was a new kind of city.

The man who helped found the college was William Henry Snyder, who was also the first director. He asked two questions: (1) Why not make the lower division preparation for the university more accessible to the average person? (2) Why not provide semiprofessional occupational curricula, ranging from the terminal to the open-ended? Time has vindicated his affirmative answer to both these questions in a new kind of city, new kind of urban environment.

Los Angeles City College began with a white, middle class student body that came from the entire metropolitan area on the big red or yellow trolleys of that era. In the aftermath of World War II, enrollment shot up from 3,000 to 8,000 students, half of whom were veterans. Today the college is diverse, heterogenous, inner-city, and enrolls almost 14,000 students.

In a sense, innovation has always been the dominant theme of the college, (the District's Instructional Television and Overseas programs had their beginnings at City) but beginning with the latter 1960's the pace of change quickened. In substance, there is nothing new about tutoring, audio-visual aids, veterans' programs, work experience, women's and children's centers, student financial aids, specially funded programs, vocational education, defined educational objectives or occupational curricula oriented toward the urban environment and social services. But in form, these programs have changed greatly in the decade since 1968 at Los Angeles City College, largely in response to the institution's need to adapt all of its services to the interests of a newly diverse student body. In addition to financial aid based upon high scholarship, there is financial aid based upon the ability to pay. Tutoring is now campus-wide, available to thousands of students each year. Specially funded programs add significantly to all college instructional and student service programs. New programs of public information and community service, non-credit classes and annual events have been developed to serve over 80,000 non-enrolled community members each year. Overall, a new sense of awareness focused on the need for continuous innovation guides the adaptation of old ideas to new needs.

The college has celebrated its 50th birthday. It is old as institutions of its kind go, but it is also exemplary of something new and emerging in higher education, a school of, by, and for the people.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles Harbor College

President: James Heinselman

Location:
1111 Figueroa Place
Wilmington, California 90744
(213) 518-1000

Founded: 1949

Size: 85 acres

History: The need for postsecondary education in the Harbor area was expressed as early as 1941 when the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce petitioned the Board of Education to establish war-related training courses in a local high school. By 1945 the cities of San Pedro and Lomita joined to lobby for an institution which would affectively meet the growing educational needs of the community. Key industries in the area, especially those related to oil and the operation of the Los Angeles Harbor, expressed increasing needs for skilled and technical personnel.

In 1945, the Education Committee of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce formally petitioned the Board of Education to establish a college which would have three main divisions: technical, business and academic. Planning progressed, a site was selected, and Harbor College formally opened in September, 1949, with an initial enrollment of 539 day students and 110 evening students. The day faculty consisted of 39 members, and the first director was Raymond J. Casey, who had been a principal in the Los Angeles City School system and was a specialist in industrial education.

September 1982

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles Mission College

President:
Lowell J. Erickson

Location:
1212 San Fernando Road
San Fernando, CA 91340
(213) 365-8271

Founded: 1975

History: Los Angeles Mission College, the ninth community college of the District and the 100th community college in the state, opened its doors on February 3, 1975, with an enrollment of 1,228. The college was established following a feasibility study conducted by the North Valley Task Force. The study identified the geographically diverse and multicultural region of the North San Fernando Valley as seriously lacking the availability of community college programs.

In April, 1974, the Board of Trustees authorized the establishment of a new community college to serve the students residing in the surrounding communities. In September of that year, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges concurred unanimously with the establishment of Mission College. The Western Association of Schools and Colleges granted Mission the status of candidate for accreditation on January 21, 1975. Thus, Mission College was identified as a full-fledged member of the higher education community of California and the nation.

Goals for the new institution were established through community advisory committees. The college is dedicated to providing transfer and career-vocational programs that are responsive to the diverse needs of the community. Of particular importance was the creation of a multi-dimensional learning environment which facilitates the full educational developmental programs and services.

To satisfy student interests, a comprehensive program of student services and activities has developed. This includes extensive counseling and guidance services which are available to all students. The college is committed to making community college programs and services available to residents widely dispersed within the college service area.

During the college's first semester of operation, it held classes in diversely located, leased facilities consisting of nine classrooms and 10,000 square feet of space for all on-campus activities. Currently a concerted effort is being made by the Los Angeles Community College District Board of Trustees to provide the college with permanent facilities.

Los Angeles Mission College

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles Pierce College

President: Dr. David Wolf

Location:
6201 Winnetka Avenue
Woodland Hills, California 91771
(213) 347-0551

Founded: 1947

Size: 420 acres

History: In 1943, the Los Angeles Board of Education bought 400 acres of land in the west San Fernando Valley for $250 an acre. Thirteen years later, the property was worth $16,000 an acre. This is the site of Los Angeles Pierce College, originally called the Clarence W. Pierce School of Agriculture of the Los Angeles City Schools. (Pierce was a physician, a surgeon, a mortuary owner, and a member of the Board of Education.)

Pierce's doors opened on September 15, 1947, when 18 certificated staff members, led by Director Edwin B. Angier, greeted approximately 70 students. The campus consisted of several war-surplus, galvanized iron bungalows surrounded by a chain link fence and a dirt roadway. There was no electricity in the classrooms until weeks after the opening of the school. When the wind blew, loose gravel would beat against the metal buildings; and when it rained, students had to enter the unpaved campus in huge war surplus trucks which were used on the college farms.

The college was unique in its early days. First, it was a specialized agricultural junior college, not a comprehensive one. Its student body consisted only of young men, although women were never prohibited from applying (and finally enrolled in 1951). Pierce was an expensive school; it cost four times more to educate a student there than at Los Angeles City College in the 1940's. Early support came from the Sears Roebuck Foundation which funded equipment, the buying of breeding stock, and the establishment of a project loan fund. Some other enterprises also helped: the farm account and the Farm Store, which sold farm-fresh products with the proceeds going back into agricultural education.

The West San Fernando Valley and Woodland Hills of the 1940's were distinctly rural and agricultural. That rural tranquility was, however, quickly disappearing. The post-war boom was on, and the population of the area increased 114 percent from 1947 to 1953. By 1956 the entire area had changed from rural to suburban. This dramatic population increase signaled the end of agriculture in the West Valley and the beginning of a subdivided suburbia made of distinct communities with broader educational needs.

In addition to the demographic changes, another factor played an important role in the college's transformation—the enrollment of women in 1951. Twenty-six females came to Pierce College that year, and they made their mark. Their involvement led to the inclusion of business education, secretarial science, and liberal arts in the curriculum; they speeded up the transition process from an agricultural to a comprehensive college. By the end of the 1950's Pierce had a new name—Los Angeles Pierce Junior College, and its growth was in line with that of its surrounding community.

Through the 1960's, Pierce continued to expand its offerings, while still maintaining the uniqueness of its agricultural sciences. A special program for low-ability students was started in 1961; a technical core curriculum was developed in the early 60's; and a series of special remedial courses became regular parts of the curriculum. The mid-60's also saw the beginning of specially funded programs, the establishment of a reading clinic, and the start of work experience programs and credit by examination.

Today Pierce continues to grow—a new performing arts center is under way and the student population is more than 20,000.

PIERCE COLLEGE

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles Southwest College

President: Dr. Thomas G. Lakin

Location:
1600 W. Imperial Highway
Los Angeles, CA 90042
(213) 777-2225

Opened: 1967

Size: 71 acres

History: A community college for the south central section of Los Angeles was proposed and discussed as early as 1950, but it did not happen for 17 years. During that period of discussion and planning, the proposed college was referred to as both Southeast and South Central Junior College before its permanent name was adopted. The site for the school was purchased in two parcels: 54.43 acres in 1950 and 16.51 acres in 1964. Although the Union Oil Company was the seller in both transactions, the price had risen considerably in 14 years. The first acreage was purchased for $3,500 per acre and the second for $14,230 per acre.

In January, 1967, $2 million was earmarked for the opening of Southwest College, and 13 Los Angeles City College bungalows were prepared for relocation to the new interim campus. On opening day, 600 students registered for classes; an original certificated staff of 22 was on hand to serve the new students. Southwest's first president was Dr. John Grasham. Because of limited facilities and community preference at the time, the college's original curriculum was primarily liberal arts and academic transfer. Vocational programs increased with student requests and expanded facilities.

Since its opening, Southwest has evidenced a steady growth in student body as well as in faculty, staff and facilities. The number of students has increased to over 6,000 and construction has been completed on several permanent facilities. The college feels a strong responsibility to respond quickly to its communities' needs. Several special advisory committees have been developed, especially in vocational education and community services, and a less specialized committee provides direction in terms of the college's general goals and objectives.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College

President: Thomas L. Stevens, Jr.

Location:
400 West Washington Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90015
(213) 746-0800

Founded: 1925

Size: 25 Acres

History: In 1920, at the request of the Los Angeles area apparel industry, the first vocational course at the post-high school level, one in power sewing, was approved through the action of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, the Chamber of Commerce, and representatives from industry and labor. This led to the development of Frank Wiggins Trade School named after a former secretary of the Chamber of Commerce who worked diligently to promote the agricultural and industrial interests of the area and establish a trade training institution. In March of 1927, the school's programs, which by then had grown to include printing, telegraphy, plumbing, carpentry and beauty culture, moved into a specially constructed facility at the corner of Venice Boulevard and Olive Street. The fame of Frank Wiggins Trade School began to spread nationally and intentionally as its graduates successfully entered the growing industrial complex of the city of Los Angeles. This success was due, in part, to the dedicated faculty and administrative staff of those early days.

During World War II vocational training was largely geared to the war effort through War Production Training, a program totally funded with federal monies and to which Frank Wiggins Trade School was deeply committed. In all, nearly 50,000 persons were trained through the trade school during the war years.

With the return of service men and women from the war to civilian life, and with federal funds becoming available for the training of these veterans, it became apparent that there was a need for long term, indepth technical training. The college rapidly eliminated its short term war production type courses and substituted concentrated year long trade and technical training aimed at providing veterans and others with the means to become gainfully employed. Thus, on July 1, 1948, the Los Angeles Board of Education renamed the school Wiggins Trade-Technical Institute to more accurately reflect the school's new objectives and the rapidly expanding technical content of its programs. Then, in September of 1949, the Board of Education added to the curricula the necessary academic courses required for the Associate in Arts or Science degrees and again renamed the school Los Angeles Trade-Technical Junior College. This action recognized the growing importance of technical excellence and craftsmanship training at the post-high school level.

The college moved to its Washington Boulevard location in 1957, retaining the Wiggins building at Venice and Olive, and embarked upon an ambitious construction program that has seen eight new buildings completed in the past 15 years. In 1966, Los Angeles Metropolitan College was merged into Trade-Tech by board action. Since Metropolitan College previously had a strong business program with excellent staff, fine equipment and industry-oriented curricula, this change resulted in a broadening of course offerings to students of both institutions. All courses were moved to the main campus by 1971.

Through the years Trade-Tech's occupational training programs have been guided by Advisory Committees with membership from management, labor and regulatory agencies. Dedicated members of these committees have kept the college alerted to trends in various industries, have been a source of supplies and student scholarships, and have assisted in the placement of graduates on the job.

The college has experienced strong growth from 350 students in seven programs in 1924-25, to 5,300 students in 49 programs in 1949, to more than 18,000 students today in 82 programs. The college is now nearing completion of a Mission Study which will define its role as a training institution and provide general direction for the next two decades.

Los Angeles Trade-Technical College

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Los Angeles Valley College

President: Dr. Mary Lee

Location:
5800 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, California 91401
(213) 781-1200

Founded: 1949

Size: 105 Acres

History: Los Angeles Valley College was created and developed to meet the tremendous growth of the San Fernando Valley during the 40's and early 50's. The college was officially chartered by the Board of Education in the summer of 1949 and conducted its first classes the following September. From 1940 to 1950 the area had an estimated 172 percent increase in population, and the communities that surrounded the college were building and growing, and changing the Valley from a semi-rural agricultural community to a sprawling, heavily populous "bedroom" suburb.

On opening day in 1949, 440 students enrolled at Valley College, which was then located on the agricultural plot of Van Nuys High School. Five bungalows served as the campus and the library had a total of 150 volumes. Vierling Kersey was the first director of the new college. The college's evening division opened in 1950 with 12 classes, and the college moved to its permanent 105-acre location in Van Nuys in 1951. By 1952, the fall enrollment exceeded 1,000 and two years later the counseling, remedial and community service programs were well developed and fully functional.

The college grew with the Valley. Enrollment exceeded 7,000 in the spring of 1957. Curriculum development moved ahead quickly in the 1960's. A grant from the Kellogg Foundation helped to establish a nursing program; an Atomic Energy Commission grant in 1962 enabled the college to acquire nuclear equipment and materials; a computer center was established; and completion of several new buildings helped the college increase its vocational and technical curricula. In the early 1960's the college increased the number of courses designed to remove high school deficiencies. Career training opportunities for women were also expanded. A new department of behavioral sciences was formed to include anthropology, psychology, and sociology; and the Study Skills Center opened in 1962. In the mid-60's, the college launched its Threshold Program, an effort to increase the students' verbal skills; and a technical core program was also established to help low achievers in engineering.

Today Valley College's growth has stabilized. Its enrollment consistently exceeds 20,000 students a semester and it continues as a focal point for service to its community.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
West Los Angeles College

President: Linda Thor

Location:
4800 Freshman Drive
Culver City, California 90230
(213) 836-7110

Founded: 1969

Size: 70 Acres

History: In 1959 the Los Angeles City Board of Education authorized a site acquisition study for a college in the western part of Los Angeles. After consideration of 12 sites, the "Overland/Stocker" location was selected as the home for West Los Angeles College. In May 1968, the Board of Education voted approximately $2.5 million for a building contract to establish the college. Morris J. Heldman was appointed president of the new college.

Classes began at West in February 1969. As the school opened, administrative offices were housed in the old police offices in Culver City, illustrating the community support of this college. The interim campus, which was soon occupied, was completed in January, 1972. The $12.4 million first phase of permanent buildings for the hillside campus was completed in 1978 and dedicated in 1979.

The college is now equipped with programmed instruction and study centers, science laboratories, writing skills workshops, reading, speech, and secretarial laboratories, and advanced facilities for studying foreign languages. The Instructional Center at West provides integrated teaching/learning systems for individual and small group programmed instruction and study. An audio and video information retrieval system permits faculty, staff and students to view and listen to instructors and other specialists in the several subject matter disciplines.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Special Programs

OFFICE OF OCCUPATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The establishment of high technology programs and services program has put the Los Angeles Community College District in the forefront of technical education.

The program was developed in the spring of 1982 in response to the rapid growth in the high technology field and the shortage of skilled workers in that area. It provides training and retraining for high-tech, high-demand jobs, in cooperation with business, labor and government agencies.

One part of the program is customized worksite training which provides entry-level and upgrade training, along with college credit, for employees of contracting companies. The LACCD currently has contracts with Pacific Telephone, Tandon Corporation, Powertec, Inc., Fairchild Control Systems Co., and the California Cable Television Association.

To combat the problem of workers displaced from their jobs, the District began a displaced worker training program in cooperation with General Motors/United Auto Workers and Bethlehem Steel.

Funding for the high-tech programs comes from the California Worksite Education and Training Act (CWETA), the state's Investment in People program and other public and private sources.

The office also coordinates various other contract education programs within the District in a cooperative effort among the nine campuses, and manages vocational education programs.

THE PILOT PROGRAM FOR STUDENT SUCCESS

The Los Angeles Community College District has led the way in promoting student success with the implementation of the Pilot Program for Recruitment/Retention/ and Transfer. The program began in the Fall, 1982 semester at Los Angeles Harbor, Mission and Trade-Technical Colleges. It was expanded to include Los Angeles Pierce, Southwest and West Los Angeles Colleges in the fall of 1983.

The program focuses on proper course placement, counseling intervention, and curriculum revision for basic skills courses in an effort to improve student success in completing community college programs and in transferring to four-year institutions.

An element of the program is Project Asset (Assessment of Skills for Successful Entry and Transfer) which utilizes a national test developed by the American College Testing (ACT) program. The assessment/orientation procedure is mandatory for all first-time students, full or part-time at the colleges having the program. The tests help students evaluate their own strengths, weaknesses and abilities. Results of the test and information from student questionnaires also provide the basis for course and career planning for students and follow-up by counselors.

The program also emphasizes cooperation between community colleges and four-year institutions.

INSTRUCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Several instructional projects have been implemented in the Los Angeles Community College District, aimed at improving education by helping instructors to better help students.

(continued on reverse)

Feb., 1984

(continued)

The projects are the result of a cooperative venture between the LACCD and UCLA which is trying to strengthen educational services by updating instructional methods.

Activities developed under the program included a 30-hour "In the Trenches" seminar on strategies for improving student writing processes; seminars on "Writing-Across-the Curriculum" to give greater emphasis on the use of essay exams in evaluating student performance, and which resulted in the development of materials to be compiled into a training manual or source book; a "Reading-Across-the-Curriculum" project, focusing on improving student reading abilities; a project to help English-as-a-Second-Language students better prepare themselves for regular college work and enable them to transfer to four-year institutions; and a "1983 Summer Writing Project" to help improve composition instruction.

The projects are providing instructors with new techniques, ideas and research to improve education and promote student success.

INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION

Each semester thousands of students attend a Los Angeles Community College—without ever setting foot on a college campus. They are able to do so by means of a program called Instructional Television, or ITV. For students whose work schedule or other responsibilities make it difficult to attend college, or for students who wish to augment their class schedule, ITV provides the opportunity to receive college credit by watching specially designed courses which are aired at various times by local area television stations. There is a wide range of programs to choose from—Real Estate to Comparative Religion—and advisors are available by phone or in person to help enrollees with questions about the course. Students are required to take mid-term and final examinations. Field trips and seminars are planned to enhance the program.

ITV courses began in 1956 as a closed circuit project at Los Angeles City and Valley Colleges. In 1964 the District expanded its ITV operation by producing a series at KABC-TV, and in 1965 the District produced six ITV courses. In 1970 the Southern California Consortium for Community College Television was formed. Under this plan, courses already produced were re-run and new series were developed. Today, the programs are offered on regular broadcast and cable channels.

ITV represents the L.A. Community Colleges' continuing commitment to providing quality education in whatever manner in which students are able to gain access. ITV has proven that the commitment has been, and continues to be, a worthy one.

PACE

Full-time working people are becoming full-time students under the PACE (Project for Adult College Education) program underway at Los Angeles Harbor College.

The innovative program came about through the cooperation of the American Federation of Teachers. It involves weekly seminars offered at union local offices, in addition to video cassettes covering a range of interdisciplinary classes, which may be viewed by the students on their own time. Three weekend conferences are also held during the semester.

The proposed program will lead to an A.A. degree in general studies and will fulfill lower division transfer requirements for those wishing to continue their studies at California State University, Dominguez Hills.

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Enrollment Trends

District Totals

Summer	Day		Evening		Total	
	Enr.	%Ch.	Enr.	%Ch.	Enr.	%Ch.
1986	15308	+11.9	4704	-1.7	20012	+8.3
1985	14535	-49.7	4860	-52.5	19395	-50.5
1984	28935	+43	10241	+120	39176	+58
1983	20173	+51	4659	+39.8	24832	+10.3
1982	20070	-15	7618	-12.4	27688	-14.3
1981	23624	20.6	8694	22.3	32318	21.1
1980	19587	-15.0	7106	-30.7	26693	-19.9
1979	23052	-7.9	10257	-8.8	33309	-8.2
1977	25025	-8.9	11244	-9.7	36269	-9.2
1976	27473	-3.5	12455	-13.0	39928	-6.7
1975	28466	22.9	14309	26.7	42775	24.1
1974	23159	-0.5	11297	17.1	34456	4.6
1973	23285	12.9	9648	-5.3	32933	6.9
1972	20616	-	10185	-	30801	-

Fall	Day		Evening		Total	
	Enr.	%Ch.	Enr.	%Ch.	Enr.	%Ch.
1986-87	60537	+7.4	42,799	+16.8	103336	+11.1
1985-86	56380	-10	36646	-7.6	93026	-9.1
1984-85	62633	-16	39680	-12	102313	-14
1983-84	74367	-10.1	45202	-14.6	119569	-11.9
1982-83	82742	1.9	52902	-8.7	135644	-2.5
1981-82	81198	5.8	57970	.2	139168	3.4
1980-81	76758	1.8	57864	4.3	134622	2.8
1979-80	75426	1.5	55470	10.4	130896	5.1
1978-79	74275	-5.7	50248	-.6	124523	-3.7
1977-78	78735	0.3	50561	6.1	129296	2.5
1976-77	78490	-8.6	47653	-6.8	126143	-7.9
1975-76	85910	16.1	51121	0.5	137031	9.8
1974-75	73976	17.3	50863	10.9	124839	14.6
1973-74	63068	2.7	45854	9.0	108922	5,3
1972-73	61402	-0.1	42054	3.0	103456	1.2
1971-72	61440	8.9	40816	0.2	102256	5.2
1970-71	56433	11.5	40743	-0.3	97176	6.2
1969-70	50595	7.1	40874	-0.2	91469	3.7
1968-69	47259	-	40953	-	88212	-

Spring	Day		Evening		Total	
	Enr.	%Ch.	Enr.	%Ch.	Enr.	%Ch.
1985-86	53003	-6	34486	+1.9	87489	-3
1984-85	56392	-17	33837	-19	90229	-18
1983-84	67816	-15.2	41703	-12.8	109519	-14.3
1982-83	79987	.3	47803	-9.8	127790	-3.7
1981-82	79774	9.9	52981	-4.3	132755	3.8
1980-81	72589	2.6	55365	2.9	127954	2.7
1979-80	70745	.0	53787	8.9	124532	3.6
1978-79	70759	-8.4	49402	.5	120161	-4.9
1977-78	77215	-1.5	49162	-1.0	126377	-1.3
1976-77	78383	-6.5	49652	-0.5	128035	-4.2
1975-76	83788	11.9	49904	-6.7	133692	4.2
1974-75	74868	23.1	53470	17.6	128338	20.7
1973-74	60824	3.3	45479	7.7	106303	5.2
1972-73	58861	2.1	42217	2.9	101078	2.4
1971-72	57648	5.8	41030	0.9	98678	3.7
1970-71	54491	11.2	40663	-3.6	95154	4.3
1969-70	49020	1.8	42194	-0.9	91214	0.5
1968-69	48169	-	42572	-	90741	-

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
Student Profile*

What type of person attends a L.A. Community College? Why does he/she attend? Extensive research by the Office of Educational Planning provides some answers to these and other questions. The studies reveal that the L.A. Community Colleges are composed of a heterogenous student body displaying a wide range of interests, abilities, aspirations, and income levels.

What Is The Most Important Reason You Are Attending College?

To acquire or improve occupational skills	32%
To prepare to transfer to a four-year college	40%
To help choose a career	7%
To develop basic learning skills (English, Reading, Math)	2%
Obtain a General Education	5%
Other	3%

What Area Of Study Hold The Greatest Interest For You?

Business and Secretarial	27%
Social and Behavioral Sciences	14%
Trades and Applied Technology	13%
Math, Physical/Life Sciences/Chemistry	15%
Fine Arts and Humanities	13%
Education, P.E., and Recreation	4%
Health and Allied Health Fields	6%
Language and Literature	5%
Home Economics, Family and Consumer Studies	3%

Personal Characteristics

Average age	28 years
Less than 20 years	33%
20-29 years	46%
30-39 years	12%
40-49 years	5%
50 years ‡	4%

Sex

Female	52%
Male	48%

Marital Status

Single	74%
Married	19%
Divorced	6%
Widowed	1%

Grade Point Average

None established	39%
Below 2.0	1%
2.0 - 2.49	10%
2.5 - 2.99	18%
3.0 - 3.49	20%
3.5 - 4.0	12%

Racial/Ethnic Background

White Caucasian	43%
Black/Negro	23%
Hispanic/Spanish Surnamed	20%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9%
Other	7%
Filipino	2%
American Indian/Alaskan	1%

Parental Income

$5,999 or less	15%
$6,000 - $8,999	8%
$9,000 - $11,999	8%
$12,000 - $14,999	10%
$15,000 - $17,999	8%
$18,000 - $20,999	7%
$21,000 - $23,999	8%
$24,000 - $26,999	8%
$27,000 or more	28%

Personal Income

0 - $,999	19%
$1,000 - $1,999	9%
$2,000 - $2,999	8%
$3,000 - $3,999	8%
$4,000 - $5,999	14%
$6,000 - $7,999	8%
$8,000 - $9,999	4%
$9,000 or more	30%

*January 1982 statistics

FACT SHEET

Los Angeles Community College District
617 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Subject:
1986-87 Final Budget

The Los Angeles Community College District budget of $242,447,090 covers the operating costs of the nation's largest community college system for the 1986-87 fiscal year. Following are some pertinent facts about the budgets.

Income

State funds	$150,766,267
Local tax revenues	42,449,442
Other county and local revenues	33,635,845
Federal funds	2,920,727

Appropriations

Salaries	
Certificated	$92,942,144
Non-certificated	45,757,071
Employees benefits	33,450,749
Books, supplies, and equipment replacement	15,322,839
Other operating expenses	24,069,424
Capital Outlay	27,413,129
Other	3,629,304

Appropriations By College (General Purpose)

Los Angeles City College	$23,702,069
East Los Angeles College	19,086,556
Los Angeles Harbor College	14,176,958
Los Angeles Mission College	5,892,365
Los Angeles Pierce College	24,967,358
Los Angeles Southwest College	9,251,470
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College	21,707,791
Los Angeles Valley College	21,936,441
West Los Angeles College	11,949,407
Board of Trustees	$1,809,619
District Administrative Offices	$5,294,737
Districtwide College Services	9,964,434

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